

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1974

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST PARIS
Cloudy, sunny. Temp. 16°-21°. Yesterday's temp. 16-18
17-21. LONDON: Sunny. Temp. 18-20°.
Yesterday's temp. 18-20. CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Overcast
temp. 20-22° (16-20°). NEW YORK: Cloudy, rain
temp. 16-18° (16-20°). Yesterday's temp. 18-22
19-22. ADDITIONAL WEATHER: COUNTRIES PAGE 2.

No. 28,440



United Press International
Foreign Minister Rudolf Kirchschläger, the Socialist-backed candidate for president, and his wife greet officials at Vienna polling station yesterday while casting their ballots.

To Allow Time for Consultations

Mideast Talks Put Off Until Fall

WASHINGTON, June 23 (NYT)—The United States, Israel and the Arab nations have agreed to put off until the late fall any further Arab-Israeli negotiations for a Middle East peace settlement, American officials said Friday.

Commenting on President Nixon's tour of the Middle East, a senior official said that all sides had decided that there would be a cooling-off period to allow consultations among the Arabs and between the United States and both the Arabs and Israelis before seeking any further agreements.

U.S. Assures Israel It Plans No Arms Sale to Egypt, Syria

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, June 23 (NYT)—The United States told Israel Friday that it has no plans to sell arms to Egypt or Syria, State Department officials and diplomats said yesterday.

The officials said Secretary of State Henry Kissinger conveyed the assurances in the course of a one-hour meeting at the State Department with Simcha Dinitz, Israel's Ambassador to the United States.

Mr. Dinitz had told Mr. Kissinger of growing apprehension in the Israeli press recently about two developments in Egyptian-American relations: the decision by the United States to negotiate the sale of a nuclear power reactor to Egypt for use in the 1980s and the disclosure earlier in the week that a team of American military officers was going to Egypt at the invitation of the Egyptian defense ministry.

The United States—which also signed a similar nuclear arrangement with Israel during President Nixon's recent trip—had assured the Israelis that the safeguards in the nuclear power reactor will be so severe as to make it impossible to convert the plant to the production of atomic weapons.

The Pentagon and the State Department also had said earlier in the week that the military mission was not empowered to negotiate sales of military equipment, but the Israeli press speculated that it was a forerunner of such a sales team, given Egypt's announced decision to seek alternate sources of military equipment other than the Soviet Union.

Mr. Kissinger, in a statement made public by his aides, sought to ease the Israeli concern by asserting that no sale of arms was contemplated to either Egypt or Syria.

The secretary of state also said that the United States would not

be sending a military mission that has anything to do with arms to Egypt.

Mr. Kissinger was known to be sensitive to the delicate political situation of the Israeli government of Premier Yitzhak Rabin and decided to help it out by issuing the reassuring statements.

On the other hand, the Nixon administration also made it clear to Israel that it was growing apprehensive about the continuing air attacks against Palestinian camps in Lebanon in retaliation for terrorist raids into Israel from that country.

Alfred Atherton, the assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, telephoned Mr. Dinitz Friday morning to express the American concern with the raids. This was the first official American communication to Israel on the matter, American officials said.

The suddenly increased American commitment in the area, the officials said, could be positive development or it could lead to another swell of anti-Americanism if the United States does not live up to Arab expectations.

Top Israeli, Egyptian, Syrian and Jordanian officials are to visit Washington in coming months to discuss relations with the United States, the kind of settlement they envisage and the role the Palestinians should play in it.

American officials who accompanied Mr. Nixon on his trip made the following points.

• The trip underscores the decline in Soviet influence in the Middle East, particularly in Egypt, and presents Mr. Nixon a problem when he discusses the "Middle East" in Moscow during his visit beginning Thursday. He must seek continuing Soviet support for a Middle East settlement and not give the impression that the United States is making gains at Soviet expense.

• The warm reception given Mr. Nixon in the four Arab nations (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Arabs Say Tel Aviv Seeks Sealed Border

Israeli Ground Attack on Lebanon Feared

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, June 23 (NYT)—Four days after President Nixon's triumphal peace tour, Arab diplomats and officials here expressed concern yesterday that Israel might send troops into southern Lebanon in the wake of Israeli air strikes against Palestinian bases.

President Anwar Sadat appealed to Mr. Nixon Friday in a personal message to use U.S. influence to stop the air strikes. According to diplomatic sources, he told Mr. Nixon that the strikes were a threat to the entire U.S. peace initiative.

Some officials say the attacks, which have been described by the Israelis as pre-emptive, are an effort to disrupt the process for negotiating peace that was set in motion by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Many Arab diplomats and some Western envoys are convinced that Israel is considering an invasion into Southern Lebanon.

The Israeli strategy, according to some Arab analysts, would be

Socialist Is Elected President Of Austria

VIENNA, June 23 (Reuters)—Foreign Minister Rudolf Kirchschläger was elected President of Austria tonight, maintaining the Socialist party's unbroken hold on the office since World War II.

The Socialist candidate won 2,921,511 votes, or 51.65 percent of the total, to 2,238,480 votes (48.34 percent) for the conservative People's party nominee, Alois Langer, mayor of Innsbruck. Mr. Kirchschläger's victory became certain when he took nearly 64 percent of the votes in Vienna, a Socialist stronghold whose voters comprise nearly one-quarter of the electorate.

Mr. Kirchschläger will be sworn in later this week. Socialist party officials said he would be replaced as foreign minister by Peter Jankowitsch, 38, Austria's UN representative.

Austrian presidents have been directly elected since 1951 but have virtually no political power.

Mr. Kirchschläger, 59, is not a party member but has served in Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's Socialist government as foreign minister for four years.

He was the personal choice of Mr. Kreisky for the party's candidacy—against the advice of other party leaders—after the death of President Franz Jonas from cancer in April.

His lack of Socialist ties threatened to boomerang during the election campaign when it emerged that the foreign minister had joined the People's party, the Socialists' main opponents, for a brief period after World War II.

He gained a law degree in 1940 despite difficulties when he refused to join the Nazi party after the Anschluss of 1938.

He was called up into the German Army and wounded on the Russian front. After the war he resumed his legal career.

He became one of the Foreign Ministry's legal experts and helped in the negotiations that led to the Austrian state treaty of 1955. In 1963, he was picked by Mr. Kreisky, then foreign minister, to head his personal office.

Four years later he became head of the Austrian Legation in Prague, and, in 1968, when Warsaw Pact tanks rolled into Czechoslovakia, he defied his own Foreign Ministry by continuing to issue visas to Czechoslovak refugees.

Israeli Show Concerns

Moreover, American officials acknowledged that, despite strong commitments made to Israel, the Israelis were already showing concern over the improved American relations with the Arabs.

The suddenly increased American commitment in the area, the officials said, could be positive development or it could lead to another swell of anti-Americanism if the United States does not live up to Arab expectations.

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• The warm reception given Mr. Nixon in the four Arab nations (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

French-Speaking Swiss Jura Votes to Set Up Own Canton

DELEMONT, Switzerland, June 23 (AP)—Switzerland's Jura region bordering France narrowly voted today to set up a new canton within the Swiss Confederation through secession from the mainly German-speaking canton of Bern.

The official result was 26,802 votes for and 34,057 against secession. The turnout was close to 90 percent after a short but hectic campaign marked early yesterday morning by a shooting incident and a series of fist fights.

Tension over the issue flared again and again during the last 150 years. Occasional acts of terrorism drew international attention. An underground Jura Liberation Front burned homes of pro-Bernese farmers and dynamited Swiss Army installations.

The vote was the first of a series of steps expected to lead in about three years to the creation of a Canton and Republic of Jura. It would be Switzerland's 23rd canton and the sixth with a French-language majority.

In a plebiscite designed to settle the multilingual country's most delicate minority problem, a large secessionist vote in three of the seven Jura districts decided the outcome. Four other districts, including also mostly French speakers, came out against separation from Bern.

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The problem dates back to the 1815 Congress of Vienna that reshaped the nations of Europe after Napoleon's defeat. It attached the Jura to Protestant Bern after almost 800 years of autonomy as a principality ruled by Roman Catholic bishops.

Official Barred
The secessionist movement gained momentum after 1947 when a Jura official was barred from a top Bern government post because of his French language. The stronghold of the separatist movement has been traditionally in the north of the region, Delemont, its headquarters, is expected to become the future canton's capital.

The canton's size and population will be determined after at least three more referendums. The four districts of the Jura which favor continued attachment to Bern now have six months to seek a vote on their ultimate status inside or outside the new canton. The likely outcome is a split of the region with a population of 140,000, already divided by different religious affiliations.

The ultimate decision is to be made by all Swiss voters—80 percent of them German speakers—because withdrawing of state borders requires an amendment of the federal constitution. Separatist leaders have already expressed confidence that a majority will approve the change.

Beirut Weighs Action
BEIRUT, June 23 (UPI)—Lebanese warnings to Lebanon and counterwarnings by the Arab states and Palestinian guerrillas in the wake of the air strikes have increased tension here.

Premier Takieddin Soh said his government was considering calling the UN Security Council into emergency session.

The Israeli strategy, according to some Arab analysts, would be



Associated Press
Portuguese Foreign Minister Mario Soares (center) and aide, Manuel da Machado, speak to newsman after a meeting with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

In Portugal's Political Rebuilding

Communists Seeking Local Power

By Henry Gimiger

LISBON, June 23 (NYT)—A purge of municipal council associations with the ousted dictatorship is giving the Portuguese Communists one of its best opportunities yet to establish a local power base.

The purge is under the direction of Joaquim Magalhaes Motta, the anti-Marxist minister of the interior, who said in an interview last week that the country's political future was at stake at the local level, and that Portugal's first elections since the coup would probably be held in about three months—for new local councils.

Meanwhile, administrative committees are being organized to fill in. The Communists want to gain control of these and of 400 smaller, district units.

The party appears to be operating on two levels, openly and officially and semioriented. On the official level, two members are ministers of the provisional government. Also on that level, the Central Committee of the party issued a declaration on the strategy of total support for the government and for the armed forces movement that overthrew the dictatorship in April.

The armed forces have pledged with the government to establish a democratic political system at the national level in a year, and the Communists are backing this goal.

Strikes Opposed

Because of this commitment, the party has taken stands against strikes as beneficial to counter-revolutionaries. This has aroused the enmity of some workers, who have called the Communists traitors to the working class.

The party is also operating at the more covert level, much as it did for almost 50 years. During those years, unlike other political groups, it was able to maintain some cohesive structure, mostly because it was the only such group willing to take the risk and the only one endowed with sufficient discipline, according to political experts here. It was also believed to have received outside aid through international connections that other parties did not have.

The Communists gradually gained a commanding position in the unions. They also moved into those opposition political groupings that were permitted. Such groupings were allowed to emerge for a few weeks at election time, then were officially disbanded. The so-called Democratic Electoral Commission thus united most of the leftist opposition in the elections held last October under the old government.

Just after the coup, the commission transformed itself into the Portuguese Democratic Movement. At the same time, its components officially established themselves as parties, notably the Communists and Socialists.

Non-Marxist Criticism

Mr. Motta, who is one of the organizers of a rival center-left, anti-Marxist group known as the Popular Democratic party, said the Democratic Movement now had no plausible reason to exist and that it was in reality "a cover for the Communists."

A spokesman for the movement acknowledged that the Communists dominated it. He said it was going to implement fully UN resolutions in regard to the territories.

The meeting was Mr. Waldheim's first with any cabinet official of the Portuguese government under President António de Spínola, the general who led the military coup against Premier Marcelo Caetano April 25 and who abandoned Portugal's opposition to self-determination for its African territories.

Shortly after the coup, the movement began to provoke popular demonstrations in front of town halls. In summary elections, the old councils were thrown out and new ones seated. Mr. Motta said that he had approved 98 such substitutions, but acknowledged that the movement—dominated most of them. Applications are pending for the approval of 94 others proposed by the movement.

Both the Socialists and the center-left group acknowledge that the Communists have a head start. The interior minister said his party had been received well at the local level, among people who are basically anti-Communist. But in the industrial zones around Lisbon and Oporto the Communists have become solidly entrenched, as they have in rural areas in the south.

Kissinger Denies Secret Deal Altered '72 Big-2 Arms Pact

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, June 23 (WP)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger denied yesterday that he made any "secret deal" to let the Soviet Union exceed the limits on nuclear missiles in the 1972 U.S.-Soviet accord on curbing strategic weapons.

"It is regrettable that this false suspicion has been raised just before the President's trip to the

Soviet Union," a State Department spokesman said. The secret deal charge was described as "totally without merit or any foundation whatsoever."

Through the department spokesman, Mr. Kissinger was rebutting charges made by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., an influential member of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Sen. Jackson said Friday that he had heard testimony that secret U.S.-Soviet "interpretations" allow the Russians to go beyond the 550 intercontinental missiles to which they were limited, according to a report to Congress in 1972. Mr. Kissinger initially described Mr. Jackson's information as "a misapprehension" of what actually happened.

The strongly worded exchange represents an escalation of the debate over whether President Nixon should be going to the Moscow summit talks this week for Moscow-Copenhagen talks that will include sensitive nuclear issues while an impeachment threat hangs over him. Sen. Jackson has taken a lead in charging that the President could be lured into hazardous "quick-fix" nuclear deals at the conference.

Policy Gap

It was reported yesterday that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger, who will leave Washington on Tuesday, are heading for Moscow without a unified government-wide position on the next stage of strategic arms limitation.

Mr. Kissinger had broken away from Defense Secretary James Schlesinger while the President, who was at Camp David, Md., for the weekend, talked by telephone with Mr. Kissinger and other officials.

There is an agreed administration position on negotiating with the Russians a partial ban on un-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Giscard and Schmidt Meet in Bonn July 8

PARIS, June 23 (UPI)—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, accompanied by several cabinet ministers, will meet Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn July 8 for the semiannual Franco-German summit meeting, it was announced here.

Monetary, economic and European unionification policies will be high on the agenda of the Bonn talks, government officials said. The two leaders are also certain to review the international situation, including the results of President Nixon's visit in Moscow, officials said.

The Israeli strategy, according to some Arab analysts, would be

believed trooper Fury was the first soldier to be charged with murder arising out of the British Army's peace-keeping duties in Northern Ireland.

The British Army earlier had said the victim, Hugh Devine, 33, was killed in a scuffle with security forces in Strabane, County Tyrone, just before midnight yesterday when a rifle was fired, apparently accidentally.

No details of the incident were given in court. Alec John Fury, 19, a trooper in the Life Guards, was formally charged with murder and kept in custody.</p

Accuse S. Vietnam, U.S.

Communists Again Quit Peace Talks in Saigon

SAIGON, June 23 (UPI).—The Communists today suspended their participation in military talks with South Vietnam and the United States. They said that Saigon and Washington have not shown a serious attitude in the negotiations and continue to intensify the war.

The talks are aimed at achieving a true cease-fire and renewing a search for about 1,100 missing GIs.

It was the second time since May 10 that North Vietnam and the Viet Cong suspended their participation in the talks, which have made minimal progress in the nearly 17 months since the signing of the Paris agreement, which was supposed to have ended the war.

Propaganda Charged

A Viet Cong statement indicated that two main reasons for the suspension were the sinking of a North Vietnamese cargo vessel by South Vietnamese forces Thursday and a statement last week by the U.S. Embassy.

The U.S. Embassy said North Vietnam and the Viet Cong were trying to promote propaganda

Two Mafia Figures Slain in New York

NEW YORK, June 23 (UPI).—Two men believed to be connected with the Mafia's Joseph Colombo crime "family" were slain yesterday in a gangland-style execution on a Brooklyn street, police said.

The victims, each killed about 4 a.m. by a shotgun blast in the chest, were identified as John Cohn and Thomas Babuksa, both 35. Police sources said they were "soldiers" in the Colombo family. "As usual, nobody heard nothing and nobody saw nothing," a police spokesman said.

Pakistan Says 42 Died In Religious Rioting

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, June 23 (Reuters).—A total of 42 persons died during recent religious disturbances in the Punjab area, a government spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman, reporting on 10 days of riots between orthodox Moslems and members of the small Ahmedi sect, said 27 sect members had been killed.

Phnom Penh Proves Unable to Win or Lose

By David K. Shipley
SAIGON, June 23 (UPI).—The war in Cambodia has become a war of no victories and no defeats, just of slow, unrelenting deterioration in virtually every facet of the government's existence—military, economic, political, psychological.

Yet the Phnom Penh government exists, and, by its defiance of the prognosticators' assertions last August that it could never survive without the help of American bombing, the regime has put an end to the predictions of an imminent Communist take-over.

"The other side is not strong enough to win, and this side is not feeble enough to lose," a diplomat observed recently.

In the six-month dry season now ending—that period when the water recedes from the rice paddies and the troops can move—the record has been slippage for the government and disappointment for the Communist-led insurgents.

Links Are Cut

In the military sphere, the insurgents have severed thoroughly, and some believe permanently, Phnom Penh's highway links to the ports and agricultural areas. But they have not cut the flow of traffic on the Mekong River, a main supply route to the capital. And both Phnom Penh and some provincial capitals withheld some



A woman weeps at funeral Saturday in Sidon, Lebanon, for victims of Israeli raids on Palestinian refugee camps.

News Analysis

Nixon Trip Awakens Israel to Major Shifts

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, June 23 (UPI).—

It has taken a few days to sink in, but now Israel seems to recognize the significance of the Nixon visit to the Middle East and the dramatic American opening to the Arab world that it represents.

The sight of an American president being warmly welcomed in four Arab capitals has brought home the realization that major changes are taking place in the geopolitics of the Middle East—changes to which Israel will be forced to adapt.

A Salom spokesman said the highway was cut less than two miles from the provincial capital of Khan Youn, about 40 miles east of Saigon, by Viet Cong shelling and infantry attacks against government militiamen.

Premier Yitzhak Rabin acknowledged as much in a speech to the Israeli parliament last week in which he said that it was vital for Israel to "take a clear look at the rapidly changing world around us" and assess its meaning for Israel.

Evolving Political Drama

The Nixon tour through the Middle East has made it more

evident than before that Israel is no longer the master of its policies. Israelis now realize that they are part of a much larger and evolving political drama that is being played out as much in Washington and Moscow as it is in Cairo and Jerusalem.

In addition, there seems to be a new appreciation here of the sort of ramifications that the Watergate scandal can have on an area of high American involvement such as the Middle East. Many Israelis believe that the nuclear provisions in the U.S.-Egyptian agreement were included only because Mr. Nixon wanted major headlines during his visit there; a politically weakened president, they reason, is susceptible to the type of grandstanding that a stronger president would never indulge in.

Beyond the promise of nuclear technology to Egypt, the Israelis are concerned about the possibility that the United States may be considering some military assistance to Egypt and Syria. The Pentagon's report last week that a small military mission would visit Egypt produced banner headlines in the Israeli papers and a spate of alarmed editorials about the new directions of U.S. policy in the Middle East.

Rapprochement Welcomed

Israel's leaders have welcomed a U.S.-Arab rapprochement publicly on the grounds that increased U.S. influence in the Arab world is preferable to a Soviet monopoly, but, as other Israelis point out privately, that argument amounts to little more than putting the best face on something you are powerless to prevent.

From 1967 to 1973, Israel was the dominant and determining force in the Middle East. The major powers kept hands off and it was Israel's military strength that determined what would change.

Since the October war, the big powers have become more involved. Oil has become a major weapon.

On the central nuclear issue of negotiating limits on multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicles (MIRVs), or multiple warheads, the Nixon administration remains divided, with weapons experts raising greater demands than the diplomats.

Sen. Jackson's position exemplifies many of the military establishment's misgivings, although his own proposal is for sharp reductions in American and Soviet nuclear arms to "equivalent" levels. No one expects such reductions.

"There is no mistaking his message," an Israeli official observed. "He was warning us that the old policy was no good and to ideology."

Kissinger Denies Secret Deal Altered '72 Big-2 Arms Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

derground nuclear testing, an authoritative source said. However, this is the lesser of the nuclear issues, even though it may be haled as the centerpiece of the Moscow summit meeting.

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An authoritative source said that President Nixon will go to Moscow with "a range of options" on MIRV controls, to try to bar-gain some form of accord on the spot.

The new controversy that erupted Friday between Mr. Kissinger and Sen. Jackson is being deplored by administration officials as further evidence of what one called "the miasma of suspicion" that now pervades Washington.

In private, administration officials say that Sen. Jackson's public charge, almost on the eve of the summit meeting, shows a breakdown of normal "faith and credit" between the executive and legislative branches.

Sen. Jackson, who vowed to question Mr. Kissinger closely at a Senate hearing tomorrow, claims that it is the administration that has defaulted on the normal and necessary pattern of consultation with Congress, partially as a result of Mr. Kissinger's lengthy absences from Washington for

negotiations in the [Kissinger] press conference on May 27, 1973, in Moscow.

Mr. Kissinger said on that date that the Soviet G-class diesel submarine, "the oldest missile-carrying submarine" the Russians possess, had a missile range of between only 300 and 700 miles. If these Soviet diesel submarines are modernized, Mr. Kissinger said, then, "they are counted against the 950" to which the Soviet Union was limited.

An administration source said yesterday that the contention that the United States secretly agreed to deploy only 556 submarine missiles instead of the authorized maximum of 710, is a misunderstanding. The United States, he said, could not have more than 556 Poseidon missiles by the end of 1977, when the present five-year interim agreement runs out, because it is shifting to new Trident submarines and the first Trident will not be available until 1978.

Bhutto to Visit Dacca

DACCA, Bangladesh, June 23 (Reuters).—Pakistan Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto this week, Foreign Minister Kamal Hussain said.

Said to Be Unharmed

Guerrillas in Ethiopia Free Pregnant U.S. Mission Nurse

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, June 23 (AP).—The members of a guerrilla separatist movement released a pregnant American missionary nurse unharmed yesterday after holding her for 27 days in the wilderness.

Deborah Dortsbach, 24, of Freehold, N.J., said, "I'm all right. I feel fine," after walking alone into Massawa, a Red Sea port 450 miles north of here. She is six months pregnant.

Mrs. Dortsbach telephoned her missionary husband, Karl, and was then flown to a reunion with him at Asmara, the capital of northern Eritrea Province.

Karl's father, the Rev. Elmer Dortsbach, said at his home in a suburb of Denver that what the couple did next would depend on Deborah's condition. "They may leave for a week in Europe or come home for a week or so of relaxation," he said. But he added that he understood Mrs. Dortsbach had been well cared for by her captors.

The nurse said her keep her going during the four weeks she was held by the Eritrean Liberation Front. The group gave no reason for her release.

Three Americans and two Canadians who were kidnapped on an oil exploration mission in Eritrea three months ago are still being held.

Dutch Nurse Slain

Mrs. Dortsbach was taken hostage May 27 at the missionary hospital at Chinda, 25 miles from Asmara, where she and her husband worked. A Dutch nurse was killed.

The guerrillas have been fighting for the independence of Eritrea for 10 years, but recently stepped up their activities. They reportedly attacked vehicles on the road between Asmara and Massawa after widespread mutinies in the Ethiopian military.

Mrs. Dortsbach said she had been treated well. There were different versions of her release, but one account said she had been left on the outskirts of Massawa after a four-day camel ride. Another said she had walked to the city under surveillance for two or three days.

There was no report of conditions attached to her release but

reliable sources said the guerrillas had originally demanded a \$250,000 ransom but scaled it down to \$25,000. The source said the ransom demand was eventually abandoned and medical supplies were requested instead of fight cholera in parts of Eritrea.

Mr. Dortsbach said that "I my knowledge, no ransom was paid. My son wrote me that he had no intention of paying it."

There was no immediate comment from the Society of International Missions, which operates the Ghinda hospital.

3 Die in Bomb Attack

ASMARA, Ethiopia, June 23 (Reuters).—A bomb attack which killed eight persons and wounded 19 in Eritrea appeared today to mark an escalation in the guerrilla campaign against the central government.

A bomb was detonated under a bus bound for Addis-Ababa.

The incident occurred on Thursday, the same day that gunmen killed Scium Ibrahim Hummed Aree, an adviser to the provincial governor-general, in the center of the Eritrean capital, Asmara. The adviser held the rank of minister of state.

Both attacks were apparently the work of the Eritrean Liberation Front.



Deborah Dortsbach

U.S. 'Smoke Jumpers' Brave Challenge of Forest Fires

By Andrew H. Malcolm

MISSOULA, Mont., June 23 (NYT).—In 1934, "smoke jumpers" was abandoned as a hare-brained scheme, a risky suicidal plot by publicly-loving daredevils and crackpots. Today, it is a summer job.

"Smoke jumping," said Leonard Krout, a smoke jumper, "is probably not a good career job." This is true if only because after a few dozen jumps and a few fiery scars, the young airborne fire fighters start thinking about the law of averages.

Nonetheless, at the beginning of every summer, about 400 men, mostly college students or teachers, gather at regional centers in the Northwest for a month's training or a week's refresher on smoke jumping.

The training covers such points as how to jump from an airplane or how to get caught on its tail or how to exit gracefully from a tree that has snared your parachute.

"Sometimes you get scared all right," admitted John Lammons, 25. "But it's better money than construction work. And, you know, there really aren't many jobs like this left in the world. I mean, you get out there on your own and you make it or break it. You land yourself safely or you don't. You get the fire or it gets you. It's the challenge."

Oil Earnings Seen 5 Times Level of 1972

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 23 (AP).—UN economists say that because of last year's quadrupling of oil prices, earnings of organized oil exporting countries may well reach \$65 billion in 1974, more than five times the 1972 level.

In their latest annual world economic survey, they predict that high oil prices will keep fueling inflation and unemployment.

They also warn that unless oil

exporters dip into their gains to save all importers from payments deficits, new trade barriers may arise and set in motion a cumulative process of contraction in trade and production" around the world.

They estimate that the develop-

ed market economies of Western Europe, North America and Japan will have to pay about \$50 billion more for oil imports this year than last and that their economic growth rates will be down.

In such countries, they forecast

continuing inflation from high petroleum product prices and a growing unemployment as oil crisis uncertainty discourages investment.

They say that "in the develop-

ing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America, oil imports in 1974 will cost about \$15 billion alto-

gether, three times as much as in 1973 and four times as much as in 1972.

In that group, they point out,

the most vulnerable are coun-

tries that must import a lot of oil and food but export com-

modities that have benefited least

from the price upsurge.

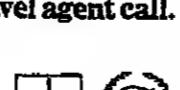
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JP/Visits/Sd

Counsel, 8 on House Inquiry**9 Republicans to Seal Nixon's Fate**

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, June 23 (NYT).—President Nixon's fate in the House impeachment inquiry may be decided by nine Republicans—eight more or less uncommitted members of the House Judiciary Committee and its special counsel.

At 5:45 p.m. Friday, 731 days after the Watergate burglary, the committee completed six weeks of closed hearings on impeachment evidence assembled by its staff.

In the next four weeks, the 38 members of the committee will decide whether the evidence warrants a recommendation that the President stand trial in the Senate for alleged constitutional crimes.

Well-placed members of the House and officials of the impeachment inquiry believe that a majority of the Judiciary Committee will vote in favor of impeaching Mr. Nixon, thus sending the case to the House floor. There, the full chamber will decide whether to impeach him to effect, indict him for trial in the Senate.

Colson Said to Dispute Nixon On Watergate-Warning Date

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—Charles Colson has told the House Judiciary Committee that he alerted President Nixon both in January and February of last year to high-level complicity in the Watergate affair.

Mr. Nixon has repeatedly insisted that he was first given such revelations by John Dean 3d in their conversation of March 21 last year.

Colson testified that his warnings to the President had dealt with the involvement of former attorney general John Mitchell and former Nixon re-election aide Jeb Stuart Magruder, according to virtually identical reports yesterday by syndicated columnist Jack Anderson and the New York News.

Committee officials, who have been under attack from the White

Russia Beats U.S. 3-1 in Chess Play

NICE, June 23 (AP).—The Soviet team played with determination today in the eighth round of the finals of the chess Olympiad of Nations to win convincingly against the United States, 3-1.

Both Boris Spassky and Mikhail Tal have been in unconvincing form here and were omitted from the team for this prestige match.

The most impressive game was on the top board where Anatoly Karpov exploited a small advantage in space gained from the opening to defeat Ljubomir Kavalek of Washington, D.C.

The other Soviet victory was on board three where Tigran Petrosian defeated Walter Browne of Newark, N.J.

The other games, between Viktor Korchnoi and Robert Byrne of Ossining, N.Y., and Gennady Kuzmin and the Rev. William Lombardy of New York City, ended in draws.

Tremors Hit Skopje

SKOPJE, Yugoslavia, June 23 (Reuters).—A series of 16 weak earth tremors were registered here Friday, Tanjug press agency said. No damage or casualties were reported.

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But the majority will be composed mostly of Democrats. And the outcome on the House floor, where 397 other members will decide whether to accept the findings of their 38 colleagues on the committee, may be determined by the extent to which the impeachment recommendation has been public support.

No one seems certain how much bipartisan breadth would be persuasive. There are 17 Republicans on the committee, and one of them, Rep. Tom Ralsbach of Illinois, said two or three Republicans might be sufficient. Five, according to a respected Democratic official, would be "substantial." Rep. John Anderson, chairman of the House Republican Conference, estimated that "more than two or three" would be the deciding factor.

Accordingly, in the view of those who have closely watched the conduct of the inquiry for clues to its likely outcome, Mr. Nixon's impeachment or exoneration could hinge on the following:

- A series of crucial procedural decisions that the committee will make this week. The issues, over

which the committee is split along partisan lines, include the form and scope of a rebuttal presentation to be made by White House lawyers, and the number and identity of witnesses who will be summoned to testify at impeachment hearings.

The votes on proposed articles of impeachment that will be cast by eight committee Republicans who are widely regarded as being more or less uncommitted. They are Robert McCloskey and Rep. Ralsbach of Illinois, Henry Smith 3d and Hamilton Fish Jr. of New York, Wiley Mayne of Iowa, Lawrence Hogan of Maryland, Caldwell Butler of Virginia and William Cohen of Maine.

The role that John Doar, the committee's special counsel on impeachment, will play in the final stages of the inquiry. He, too, is a Republican.

12 Hours of Tapes

In the 18 days of hearings that ended Friday, Mr. Doar and his staff presented to the committee 36 volumes of evidence, consisting of 650 findings of fact and 7,000 pages of supporting documentation, and played 12 hours of the President's tape-recorded conversations.

If the evidence was huge in scope, it apparently was not conclusive in content—or, at least, in form. It was said to contain substantial indications that the President violated criminal laws and disregarded constitutional obligations, but no indisputable proof that he had.

"I'd prefer to be the defense counsel," summed up Rep. Charles Wiggins of California, who has emerged as the leading defender of Mr. Nixon on the committee.

Rigidly Impartial

How the committee votes may well be influenced by Mr. Doar's actions.

He has been rigidly impartial thus far. Democrats, Republicans and even the President's chief defense counsel, James St. Clair, have stated that Mr. Doar presented the evidence without characterizing or coloring it.

Many committee members, however, say that they have been inundated by such a flood of evidence that they cannot determine, without some guidance or at least consultation, where to locate definite grounds for impeachment.

The closer they get to a vote assessing Mr. Nixon's conduct, the more fidgety committee members—especially Southern Democrats and neutral Republicans—have become. For many of them, a vote on impeachment could decide their own political future.

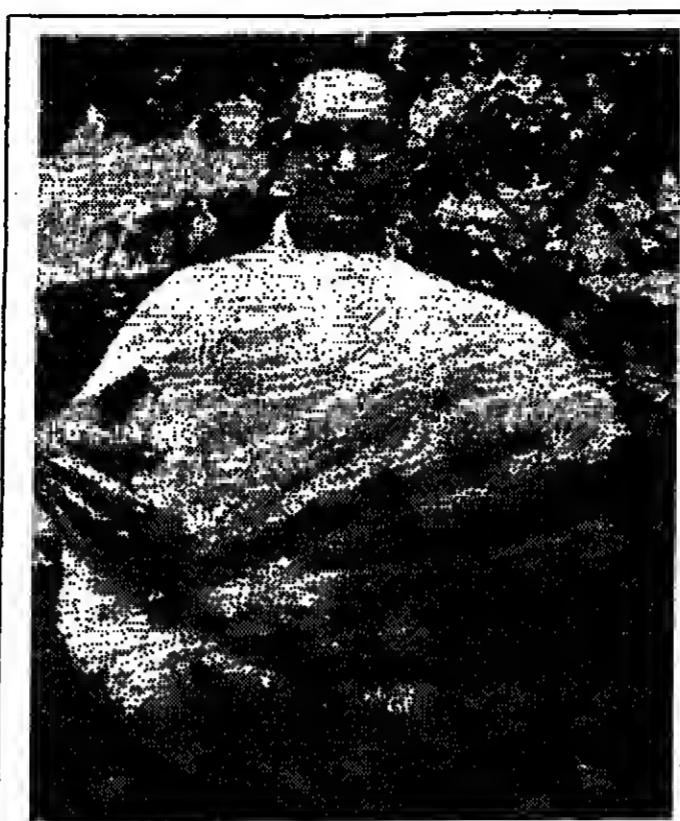
Threats Are Received

Both advocates and opponents of impeachment in their districts send wavering committee members mail containing veiled—and sometimes explicit—threats that a vote either way will end the member's career. Some members have privately expressed regret that the staff presentation did not contain "some damning, irrefutable piece of evidence—the murder weapon," they call it—that would decide the question to the satisfaction of their constituents.

Without, apparently, such a piece of evidence, the committee is faced with a decision based on an accumulation of bits and pieces of a potential case against the President and on the theory that Mr. Nixon's defiance of committee subpoenas and requests for 163 more tape recordings supports the "adverse inference" that the tapes would be incriminating.

Colson is almost certain to be called before the full Judiciary Committee to repeat the testimony that he reportedly gave to its counsel.

Colson was sentenced Friday to one to three years in prison and fined \$5,000 for a 1971 scheme to defame Daniel Ellsberg. He told the court that his acts in that case followed repeated and specific suggestions from Mr. Nixon.



Associated Press
Daniel Haggard with a 132-pound squash that grew in his garden at Fort Meade, Fla. The squash, which is 73 inches around, was one of nine over 70 pounds.

18 More Co-Conspirators Said to Be on Watergate List

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 23 (WPB).—Watergate prosecutors have given defense lawyers in the Watergate cover-up case a list of 19 alleged unidentified co-conspirators but insisted that the names be kept secret.

Special prosecutor Leon Jaworski contended that the list should not be made public until the Supreme Court reviews the Watergate grand jury's naming of President Nixon as an unindicted participant in the alleged conspiracy but insisted that the names be kept secret.

Hunt's former lawyer, William Bitman, and Hunt's late wife, Dorothy, who was killed in a plane crash in Chicago in December, 1972. Both she and Mr. Bitman were allegedly involved in payments of hush money for the original Watergate defendants.

Former White House special counsel John Dean 3d and two Nixon re-election campaign deputies, Jeb Magruder and Frederick La Rue. All have already pleaded guilty to obstructing justice in the Watergate scandal and are expected to be called as government witnesses at the cover-up trial this September of six of Mr. Nixon's former top aides and campaign advisers.

Howard Hunt and Gordon

U.S. Study Links Use of Estrogen And Headaches

CHICAGO, June 23 (AP).—A study of migraine patients shows that women who take birth-control pills or estrogens in other forms have more headaches than other such patients, a researcher reports.

Dr. Lee Kudrow told the annual meeting of the American Association for the Study of Headache yesterday that stopping use of the pill reduced headache frequency among most of the women. He said changing the estrogen dosage and its timing helped women taking this hormone as therapy.

Dr. Kudrow, director of the California Medical Clinic for Headache, studied 300 headache sufferers, 239 of them women, 62 percent of whom were using estrogens in some form. Estrogens, which are female hormones, are sometimes prescribed for post-menopausal women and for treatment of some diseases.

Migraine has been associated with constriction of blood vessels in the head, and Dr. Kudrow suggested that constriction of blood vessels caused by estrogens may cause migraine headaches in these women.

Seventy percent of the women using oral contraceptives showed a marked reduction of headache frequency after they stopped taking the pills, although this often did not occur until four weeks after discontinuation.

Minn. GOP Hits Equal Rights Bill

DULUTH, Minn., June 23 (AP).—The Minnesota Republican Convention chose an all-male slate of candidates for state offices yesterday, then adopted a platform plank that called for the legislature to rescind its approval of the Equal Rights Amendment.

All six male candidates opposed the platform measure, which was approved by a 643-297 vote.

The legislature approved the proposed Equal Rights Amendment in 1973, making Minnesota one of 32 states that have approved it so far. Ratification by 38 states before March, 1978, is needed before the measure guaranteeing equal rights regardless of sex becomes part of the Constitution.

Canterbury Schedule
LONDON, June 23 (AP).—The most Rev. Donald Coggan will be enthroned as archbishop of Canterbury in Canterbury Cathedral on Jan. 24, two months after he takes up his post, the Anglican Church announced today.

Gallup Poll**Democrats Could Control 66% Of House, Survey Indicates**

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion
PRINCETON, N.J., June 22.—Members of the House if the election were held at the time of the survey: The Democratic party in the House would obtain the power to override presidential vetoes that in two-thirds or more of the seats in congressional elections were being held at the present time.

LATEST VOTE FOR CONGRESSNationwide
(Among Registered Voters)Democrats 57 %
Republicans 36 %
Other/Undecided 13 %

The following table shows the results in the congressional vote since May, 1973:

Dem. Rep. Other/Undecided

Latest 57 % 36 % 13 %
January 58 % 29 % 13 %
Oct. 1973 53 % 38 % 13 %
May, 1973 55 % 35 % 10 %

Despite President Nixon's somewhat greater popularity in the South than elsewhere, this continues to be the most Democratic region of the nation in congressional strength.

Following are the findings by the four major regions of the nation:

VOTE FOR CONGRESS

(By Region)

Dem. Rep. Other/Undecided

East 57 % 33 % 13 %
Midwest 54 % 33 % 13 %
South 61 % 26 % 13 %
West 59 % 39 % 11 %

The current standings reported today indicate that if the elections were being held at this time, the Republican loss of seats would go far beyond the normal loss an administration suffers in off-year elections.

The party occupying the White House normally loses seats in an off-year election, and this loss during the last two decades has averaged 26 seats. Only once in this century, in 1934, has the administration in office gained seats in the off-year races for the House.

The present standing of the two major parties is revealed in the figures below, which show the division of the vote for mem-

Stamp Machine Pays Jackpot

ROSEVILLE, Mich., June 23 (AP).—A postage stamp machine went out of order at a suburban Detroit shopping mall and began spitting out thousands of stamps, a postmaster said yesterday.

When the machine, set in motion by a single quarter, finally stopped, \$750 in stamps were on the ground. Postmaster Arthur Waterman said.

Two teen-age boys collected the stamps and returned them to the post office. Each was presented with a \$25 savings bond and a commendation from Mr. Waterman for "exceptional character and honesty."

Black Sea Site For Nixon Visit Reported Picked

WASHINGTON, June 23 (UPI).—President Nixon probably will visit the Black Sea resort of Orelanda during his visit to the Soviet Union this week, a White House official said yesterday.

He confirmed that Yalta, which had been suggested by the Russian hosts as a possible stop during Mr. Nixon's five-day visit, has been ruled out. He also said that Minsk, the capital of Byelorussia, probably would be the President's only other stop outside of Orelanda and Moscow.

Mr. Nixon will go to Moscow on Thursday after a meeting in Brussels Wednesday with NATO leaders.

Reports from Moscow quoting Americans in the advance planning party said that Mr. Nixon did not want to go to Yalta because of its symbolism as the site where Western interests were bargained away at the close of World War II.

Officials said that Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev, Mr. Nixon's host for the visit, has a dacha at Orelanda, in the Crimean peninsula, and considers it "his San Clemente"—a reference to Mr. Nixon's oceanside home in California. During Mr. Brezhnev's visit to the United States last May, Mr. Nixon took him to San Clemente.



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Jean Wahl Dies, French Poet, Existentialist

PARIS, June 23 (AP).—Jean Wahl, 86, a French philosopher and poet who was closely associated with existentialism, died here Friday.

The teacher once gave Jean-Paul Sartre a failing grade in his course at the Sorbonne.

Interned by the Germans early in World War II, Mr. Wahl was released for health reasons and made his way to the United States. There he lectured at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., from 1943 to 1944; at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., from 1944 to 1945, and at the University of Chicago from 1946 to 1947.

He returned to the Sorbonne but made frequent visits to America, giving courses at McGill University, Montreal, in 1961, and at the University of California at Berkeley in 1963.

Charles Frank Lewis
COLLINSVILLE, Okla., June 23 (AP).—Charles Frank Lewis, 85, golf instructor to President Woodrow Wilson and King Edward VIII and King George VI, died yesterday.

Boston Fire Kills 5

BOSTON, June 23 (AP).—Five persons were killed and a sixth was seriously injured today in a fire in the Dorchester section of Boston.

Pontiff Presses For a Solution On Palestinians

ROME, June 23 (NYT).—Pope Paul VI urged world leaders to seek a solution to the problem of the Palestinians yesterday in a address to the Sacred College of Cardinals.

The Pontiff welcomed "the new light of hope for peace in the Middle East that has been kindled by the intense activity and the converging efforts of men in high posts of responsibility."

Using a different method of analysis, Mr. Jaffe compared the birth rate of families receiving an annual income 25 percent higher than federally established poverty levels with those receiving higher incomes.

He found that between 1960 and 1972, the average fertility rate among poor women declined by 44 per 1,000 women to 108 per 1,000 compared with a drop of 27 per 1,000 for the nonpoor to 71 per 1,000.

Low-income nonwhites showed the most rapid fertility decline, their childbearing dropped by 64 births per 1,000 women to 119 per 1,000. However, Mr. Jaffe noted that the fertility rate of the poor remains 83 percent higher than that of the nonpoor.

He also showed that families receiving "marginal" income—25 to 100 percent above the poverty level—have the same high birth rate as families receiving sub-poverty level incomes.

"These findings," Mr. Jaffe concluded, "reinforce the need for policies which do not restrict eligibility for these programs to the poorest of the poor."

Italian Crash Kills 6

CAIRO MONTENOTTE, Italy, June 23 (UPI).—Six persons were killed and a seventh was injured seriously today in a two-car collision on a highway between Savona and Turin, the police said.

Fertility Gap Narrows in U.S. Between Whites, Nonwhites

By Bradley Graham

WASHINGTON, June 23 (WP).—The birth rate of poor nonwhite families in the United States is dropping more rapidly than that of high-income white families, two studies report.

The result is a narrowing of the fertility gap between different social groups in the country, suggesting that the total number of poverty families should eventually diminish. Two studies published this month by the University of Wisconsin sociologist and a researcher for Planned Parenthood produced that finding.

The studies note that considerable gaps remain in the birth rates between high-income white and low-income nonwhite groups, but they indicate that family-planning programs are reaching minorities.

"At the beginning of the 1960s," said Frederick Jaffe, program director for Planned Parenthood, "the low-income group had a higher fertility rate and practiced

poorer contraceptive methods than higher-income groups. Now there's very little difference in the profile of methods used by the groups."

Mr. Jaffe attributed this change to the introduction of more efficient contraceptives, social approval of their use and the establishment of federal programs to give poor people easier access to them.

"The groups that had the highest fertility have fallen the most," added James Sweet, associate professor of sociology at the University of Wisconsin. "A smaller number of people will be growing up in impoverished households as a result. Also, mothers will have more time to work."

Using Census Bureau Data, Mr. Sweet compared the fertility change of married women between 1967-1960 and 1967-1970. He found that the birth rates of blacks (particularly those in the South), American Indians and Mexican Americans declined faster than the rates for the urban white population.

The birth rate for urban whites fell 27 percent during this period while for blacks it declined by 37 percent; for Indians, 45 percent, and for Mexican Americans, 30 percent.

This means the fertility rate of blacks fell from 24 percent more than that for whites at the beginning of the period to 7 percent at the end of 1967-70. Indians dropped from 67 to 27 percent more than the urban white birth rate and Mexican Americans from 47 to 42 percent more than that of whites.

Using a different method of analysis, Mr. Jaffe compared the birth rate of families receiving an annual income 25 percent higher than federally established poverty levels with those receiving higher incomes.

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He also showed that families receiving "marginal" income—25 to 100 percent above the poverty level—have the same high birth rate as families receiving sub-poverty level incomes.

"These findings," Mr. Jaffe concluded, "reinforce the need for policies which do not restrict eligibility for these programs to the poorest of the poor."

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PROTEST SYMBOL.—The rusted and smashed body of an automobile was mounted on a pole and placed in a parking spot in a central square in Lodi, Italy, near Milan, by Prof. Vittorio Corsini to protest the pollution and disruption of cities by cars.

U.S. Court Orders Boston to End School Bias

By Robert Reinhold

BOSTON, June 23 (NYT).—In a sweeping ruling that left Boston stunned last week, a federal judge said that the city of Boston maintained racially segregated schools and ordered that the city eliminate "every form of racial segregation" in the schools, forthwith.

The NAACP contended in its suit that the School Committee had engaged in unconstitutional "deliberate racial segregation of pupils and teachers" in the system's 212 elementary, middle and high schools.

In supporting the NAACP argument, the judge declared that the School Committee members "took many actions in their official capacity with the purpose and intention to segregate the Boston public schools." Placing the committee under injunction,

The ruling caps years of bitter political and racial turmoil in the city during which the all-white Boston School Committee had steadfastly fought implementation of the state law forbidding schools with more than 50 percent black enrollment.

The judge, in ruling on a suit brought 15 months ago by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, declared that the plaintiffs had "proved beyond question that racial segregation exists in part of the Boston school system." He stated that the first obligation of the city is to secure the rights of the plaintiffs, if necessary, by busing which, he concluded, is "not a terribly painful thing."

The decision, contained in a 150-page document released late Friday afternoon, made Boston the latest Northern city to be placed under a federal desegregation order. Many had thought that Boston, once the seat of the abolitionist movement and now center of one of the most liberal regions in the country, would have been able to achieve integration without court order.

About one-third of Boston's 95,000 schoolchildren are black, with changing residential patterns in recent years, they have

been forced increasingly to attend heavily black schools. The latest federal figures indicate that 62.2 percent of Boston's black pupils attend majority black schools, of which there are now 68.

Specifically, he ordered that the committee implement this fall a state-ordered plan by which racial imbalance would be reduced somewhat by busing and redistricting. Under the plan, the number of majority-black schools would be reduced to 44, but about 10,000 black pupils would remain in segregated schools. At least 6,000 pupils, black and white, would be bused.

Under the judge's order, the city would be required to achieve the desegregation within the city limits. Many local leaders, including Boston's Mayor Kevin White, have argued that Boston could never integrate unless the suburbs were tied in with a metropolitan busing plan. The U.S. Supreme Court has not yet ruled on whether such cross-district busing is constitutionally required. Such busing has been ordered in Detroit by a lower court.

In the first such operation last weekend, more than 100,000 persons were asked for their papers.

Michael Poniatowski, interior minister, who ordered the move, said it was a preventive measure against increasing crime.

The operation was carried out in the northern outskirts of Paris in Lille and in Lyons. According to the ministry, the checks led to the discovery of 60 suspected offenders, including 15 cases of drunken driving, eight of car theft, three of drug possession, and 10 of driving without a license.

According to the report in the Daily Express, British physicians are assembling at the underground range in Nevada for the first nuclear explosion by Britain since 1965. A spokesman for the Ministry of Defense said he could neither confirm nor deny the story.

Police in France Continue Crime Prevention Drive

PARIS, June 23 (Reuters).—Police checked the identities of 50,000 persons in a surprise operation in three French cities late Friday, the Interior Ministry said yesterday.

In the first such operation last weekend, more than 100,000 persons were asked for their papers.

Members of the Tribune group—which takes its name from a weekly left-wing paper once associated with the late Andrei Bevan and with Michael Foot, who is now Employment Secretary—plan to ask Defense Secretary Roy Mason about the report tomorrow. That Mr. Foot is now a member of the government has deprived the group of one of its most effective speakers.

Norman Atkinson, a senior member in the Tribune group, said: "It makes nonsense of our support for the Australians and all our pontificating about the French tests if it is true."

Law on Abortion Is Stayed in Bonn

BONN, June 23 (UPI).—The constitutional court suspended a permissive abortion law one hour before it would have taken effect yesterday, saying it needed 60 days to decide on a suit the charges that the measure is unconstitutional.

The court granted a restraining injunction against the law at the request of the state of Baden-Wurttemberg, governed by the Christian Democrats who unsuccessfully fought the measure in the federal parliament.

The measure, proposed by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic party, permits an woman to have an abortion of three months of pregnancy.

The king said all government workers, except the police, are on strike. He spoke by telephone to New Delhi, 1,500 miles to the south, amid Indian news reports that Sikkim's capital of Gangtok has been in political turmoil for three days.

Tension in Gangtok began Thursday when Sikkim's National Assembly passed a resolution reducing the king to a figurehead and adopted a constitution drafted by Indian lawyers that further strengthens India's influence in the mountain protectorate.

Indian troops have been in Sikkim for 26 years under the terms of a treaty that gives India the right to look after the kingdom's defense, foreign relations, communications and trade.

The three national newspapers have given newspaper interests.

Walkout at 3 Papers In Britain Is Settled

LONDON, June 23 (AP).—Printers' strike that closed down three national newspapers—the Times, Financial Times and Daily Mirror—was settled Friday after lengthy talks between union leaders and employers.

The three newspapers had been struck since Wednesday night.

Details of the new pay agreement were not disclosed.

The dispute was over a complex pay demand for cost-of-living increases and other benefits for 100,000 union print workers on provincial newspapers and in general printing.

The three national newspapers have given newspaper interests.

U.S. Agencies Differ on Student Jobs

Unit Bars Foreigners; 2d Welcomes Them

By Sara Hansard

WASHINGTON, June 23 (UPI).—

The U.S. government is working at cross purposes on the issue of foreign students who can get jobs in the United States.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service apparently is cutting down the number of foreign students in the United States who may hold summer jobs in an attempt to leave more jobs available for American students.

The State Department, however, is allowing private organizations to bring about 5,000 students from abroad to work and travel in the United States this summer.

The INS now is requiring alien students in the United States to register directly with them in order to obtain permission to work rather than getting it from college authorities as in past years. Verne Jervis, an INS spokesman, said this "probably will cut down" the number of students who will be able to work.

Last year, Mr. Jervis said, 17,000 foreign students were granted permission by their colleges to work. But through May 31 of this year 4,611 of 8,431 applications—less than half—had been granted by the INS. He said there have been complaints about the new decision, "but we have also been commended for it," for having jobs for American students.

Expansion Barred

George Porter, spokesman for the State Department's Bureau of Cultural and Educational Affairs, said the department has always "been interested in exchanges of students." He said one of the private organizations, the National Carl Schurz Association in Philadelphia, was sponsoring a one-to-one exchange program with West Germany. He said no government money was involved in this program.

Mr. Porter also said the government advised the organizations to "keep the lid on their programs"—not expand them. He said the number had been reduced in recent years, from 8,000 in 1971 to this year's figure of about 5,000. An official at the State Department had reportedly said that the summer travel program was being continued even though the U.S. manpower administration had advised that any foreign student summer employment would be bused.

Under the judge's order, the city would be required to achieve the desegregation within the city limits. Many local leaders, including Boston's Mayor Kevin White, have argued that Boston could never integrate unless the suburbs were tied in with a metropolitan busing plan. The U.S. Supreme Court has not yet ruled on whether such cross-district busing is constitutionally required. Such busing has been ordered in Detroit by a lower court.

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Peruvian Junta Comes Close To Split on Press Freedom

By Lewis H. Duguid

WASHINGTON, June 23 (UPI).—Peru's armed forces, unified since seizing power almost six years ago, have come close to a formal split over the issue of press freedom.

The navy, which has defended the idea of an independent press, so far has stopped short of pulling out of the junta. But the crisis that has provoked three cabinet-level resignations continues to reverberate.

Recently, the government closed Peru's leading magazine, *Caretas*, and ordered its publisher exiled. The publisher, Enrique Zileri, who was exiled briefly five years ago, is in hiding.

Caretas' last issue included a detailed refutation of a charge by President Juan Velasco Alvarado that a Press Association meeting last month was a cover for an antigovernment conspiracy.

Caretas, co-owned by Mr. Zileri and his mother, has remained independent and critical of all recent governments.

Mr. Zileri was exiled in 1969 for publishing an account of a secret pay raise deserved for the armed forces by the new government. He was permitted to return later the same year.

The freedom of the press has recently become a focus for critics of the leftist military rule.

Caretas, along with two conservative dailies, became the main outlet for dissent. Representatives of these periodicals attended the May 17 lunch that President Velasco Alvarado later alleged was conspiratorial.

Vice-Adm. Luis Vargas Caballero, navy minister and a member of the junta, spoke in defense of free expression.

President Velasco Alvarado then held a rare press conference, ostensibly to show his recovery from an aneurysm a year ago that caused an amputation of his right leg.

Asked about Adm. Vargas Caballero's comments on press freedom, President Velasco Alvarado said that only he, as President, and the premier were permitted to make such political statements and that any other cabinet officer doing so should resign.

Admiral Unite

But the navy's ruling council of admirals rallied behind Adm. Vargas Caballero, saying that he was clearly permitted by statute to make political statements.

That same day, May 30, Adm. Vargas Caballero resigned. No reason was given, but it is thought that he stepped down to avoid possible violent conflict with the dominant army.

Two other admirals, one of whom was the housing minister, left the government.

In the midst of this dispute, the moderate political party of former President Fernando Belaunde Terry was outlawed and two opposition leaders were exiled.

Schmidt Coalition Strengthens Hold On Lower Saxony

NORTHEIM, West Germany, June 23 (AP).—A Lower Saxony election here today gave the ruling Social Democrat-Free Democrat coalition of West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt an additional seat in the state parliament at Hanover.

In the election, made necessary by the traffic death of an opposition Christian Union candidate before the Lower Saxony state elections June 9, the Social Democrats suffered a slight loss, from 51.2 percent in 1970 to 49.4 percent in today's voting.

The junior Free Democrats also slightly lost favor among the 47,000 eligible voters. They dropped from 4.8 percent to 4.4 percent. Voter participation was 75.4 percent.

Although the Christian Union gained 45.38 percent of the vote compared to 39.1 four years ago, the joint coalition increased its precarious majority in the state parliament, going from a 78-77 edge to a 79-76 margin.

The Northeim result reflected tendencies shown by the June 9 outcome throughout the North German state. It was generally regarded as an indication that the trend away from former chancellor Willy Brandt's ruling coalition had slowed despite considerable losses to the conservative opposition.

Judge Is Killed In Vaduz Court

VADUZ, Liechtenstein, June 23 (AP).—A Liechtenstein magistrate is probing the eccentric background of a businessman who shot and killed the chief judge of the principality's high court and injured a lawyer in a courtroom last week.

The violence occurred at the end of a civil law case in which the attacker, 41-year-old Reinhold Glatt, had been successfully sued for slander.

The chief judge, 46, died two hours later. A lawyer for the plaintiff was treated for arm wounds.

London March Marks Death of Riot Victim

LONDON, June 23 (Reuters).—About 8,000 students marched silently through London yesterday in a demonstration marking the death of Kevin Gately, 21, who died after a clash between students and police last Saturday. The march passed off peacefully but two students were arrested for alleged offensive behavior.

French Potato Protest

AVIGNON, France, June 23 (UPI).—Farmers protesting what they consider low prices yesterday set fire to 10 tons of potatoes imported from Greece, the police said.



Dolores Ibarruri, 78, head of the Spanish Communist party in exile and "La Pasionaria" of Civil War days, leads crowd of sympathizers in Geneva rally yesterday.

"La Pasionaria" Defies a Ban, Speaks to a Rally in Geneva

GENEVA, June 23 (Reuters).—Dolores Ibarruri, the legendary Spanish Communist leader, today defied a Swiss ban against her speaking at a rally. First she sang to her audience, then started playing a taped speech, and finally broke in to deliver the rest of the address live.

The 78-year-old Basque known as "La Pasionaria," who lives in exile in Moscow, had been banned by the Swiss government from addressing a rally of exiled European Communists and leftist Spain at Geneva's Ice Stadium.

"It would have been the height of impoliteness for them not to have delivered a few words to these people who journeyed so far," he said.

Spain, U.S. Plan Document Similar To NATO Accord

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—The United States and Spain agreed yesterday on the broad outlines of a declaration of principles to be signed by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on a visit to Madrid July 9.

A joint communiqué, issued during a visit by Foreign Minister Pedro Cortina, said the two governments "will continue to cooperate in the area of defense and will coordinate their common efforts with those of existing Atlantic organizations."

The declaration will parallel an agreement reached last Wednesday in Ottawa on wider and more intimate consultation between the United States and its allies in NATO.

Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Cortina also agreed to begin negotiations later in the summer on terms for the renewal of a defense pact that gives the United States military bases in Spain in exchange for an estimated \$300 million in grants, loans and military equipment. That agreement expires Sept. 26, 1975.

In her speech, La Pasionaria called for a rapprochement between the Spanish people and the army such as there was in Portugal May 1.

"To refuse dialogue and rapprochement is to turn one's back on the political realities of the country," she said.

Mr. Carrillo, who now lives in Paris, said a provisional Spanish government would only be formed after the fall of the Franco government.

"But its constitution will not be announced by us, and even less here in Geneva. It will be announced by the Spanish national radio in Madrid and by

PARMA, Italy, June 23 (Reuters).—Italian police today arrested a 30-year-old Milanese businessman in connection with the April kidnapping of a high-ranking Italian magistrate.

Police sources said a mountain house owned by Federico Rampa may have been the hideout where Genoa magistrate Mario Sosui was held for 35 days before his kidnappers freed him in exchange for the promised release of eight imprisoned leftists. The Supreme Court later quashed the order allowing the eight prisoners to be freed.

The police said they also discovered a large quantity of arms and ammunition during the raid on Mr. Rampa's house in the Apennines.

A leftist extremist group calling itself the Red Brigades claimed responsibility for the magistrate's kidnapping.

American diplomats said they expected President Nixon to visit the astronauts at Star City when he comes to the Soviet Union later this week.

Astronauts Go To Russian Base

MOSCOW, June 23 (UPI).—Nine American astronauts arrived in Moscow tonight to discuss next year's planned link-up between an American Apollo and a Soviet Soyuz spacecraft, an American Embassy spokesman said.

The astronauts drove immediately to Star City, the cosmonaut training center 20 miles east of Moscow, where they will stay for about two weeks, the spokesman said.

American diplomats said they expected President Nixon to visit the astronauts at Star City when he comes to the Soviet Union later this week.

Police Copter, Plane Collide, Killing Four

SEATTLE, June 23 (AP).—A Seattle police helicopter and a small, private plane collided near an airport Friday, killing four persons aboard the two aircraft, police said.

They said that a pilot and observer were in the helicopter, which was on patrol when it collided with a Cessna 150 carrying a man and a woman.

Comecon Official Sees Contacts With EEC

SOFIA, June 23 (UPI).—Comecon secretary Nikolai Fadiev said yesterday that the way is opening to trading contacts between the European Common Market and the Communist trading bloc.

Talking to newsmen at the end of the 20th session of Comecon Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Mr. Fadiev said he had made approaches to the EEC eight months ago and only recently got a reply agreeing to contacts from the Common Market Commission.

40 Dead in Bangladesh

DACCA, June 23 (AP).—Forty persons were reported dead and 50,000 homeless as heavy rains swept the Chittagong district of southeastern Bangladesh today.

Peking Posters Assail Chiefs Of Factories as Push Widens

By Joseph Lelyeld

HONG KONG, June 23 (NYT).—The latest posters in be posted up on walls in Peking are singling out factory managers as targets, accusing them of suppressing the workers and stifling criticism.

A poster that appeared yesterday was signed by five workers from a tractor factory in Kiangsi who alleged that production there had virtually come to a standstill in the last six months as a result of "sabotage activities" by its managers who were accused of fomenting strife in the plant and even switching off the electricity in order to undermine the campaign of criticism against Confucius and Lin Piao, the former defense minister who is reported to have died in a plane crash in 1971 after an abortive coup.

The poster charged that followers of Marshal Lin had used the factory to make weapons that were to have been used in the attempted coup.

Violence Reported

PEKING, June 23 (Reuters).—Violence has erupted in Kiangsi Province, according to wall posters appearing in Peking today.

Posters signed by workers from the provincial capital of Nanchang reported an incident on June 19 in which blood was shed and some persons were killed. No casualty figures were given.

The posters accused Rightists of arming themselves with wooden sticks and iron bars and romping around more than in trucks to use as propaganda vehicles.

Taipei Hears U.S. View on Shift on China

TAIPEI, June 23 (NYT).—Ambassador Leonardo Unger, in his first speech since his arrival here in early May, has presented the most vigorous argument in favor of the new American policy toward China ever publicly enunciated here.

In an address last week to Taipei's American Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Unger called the policy of seeking normalized relations with Peking an attempt to promote movement away from territorial confrontation and toward a more durable structure of peace.

While acknowledging that the policy has "posed difficulties" for Taiwan, the ambassador said that the United States believed the policy "will in the long run serve the most basic interests of all of us, including the Republic of China."

War Threat Reduced

Improved communications reduce the threat of war he said, while "refusal to discuss problems and potential areas of conflict can only exacerbate tension and increase the chances of war."

That point of view conflicts with the Nationalist Chinese position that only demonstrations of power make an effective impression on the Communists. The Nationalists say that talks with the Communists are useless and dangerous, since Peking negotiates only as a tactic to promote long-range hostile objectives.

For a time, operating control of enterprises was turned over to "three-in-one" revolutionary committees made up of revolutionary cadres, representatives of

the Swiss government.

Mrs. Ibarruri and Santiago Carrillo, secretary-general of the outlawed Spanish Communist party, from speaking at the rally, because it was too large and was directed against a foreign government, compromising Switzerland's neutrality.

Mr. Carrillo, who now lives in Paris, said a provisional Spanish government would only be formed after the fall of the Franco government.

In her speech, La Pasionaria called for a rapprochement between the Spanish people and the army such as there was in Portugal May 1.

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U.S. Is Groping For New Role In Asia Affairs

(This is the first of two articles on the new American stance in Asia.)

By Joseph Lelyveld

BANGKOK (UPI).—The United States is gradually reducing its commitments in Asia but rapidly expanding its interests as it gropes almost in a somnambulant manner, for a new role in the region.

In the aftermath of the combat operations in Indochina, themes that justified the American stance in Asia for two decades—militant anti-Communism and self-proclaimed altruism—appear to have been played out.

One by one, assumptions on which American diplomacy built an elaborate security system in the 1950s were discarded: first in the Nixon doctrine in 1969, with its assumption that the United States would avoid a direct combat role in Asian conflicts; then in the dramatic American end run to Peking two years later, which stunned Japan and all the other Asian nations that had been evangelized by the United States and offered protection against the menace from China.

Now even the fallback position of the Nixon doctrine is eroding, for every congressional assault on a military aid bill imposes new limitations and conditions on the promise that the United States would continue to funnel indirect military support to its old Asian allies. American officials, Asians find, no longer hazard assurances in long-range American intentions.

Obscure Intentions

But, if American intentions are obscure now, American power is not. On the contrary, the solidity of the American presence—as seen in 10 Asian nations from South Korea to Indonesia—makes a striking contrast to the tentativeness of American attitudes.

The real momentum for an expansion of American interests shows up in investment and business.

For just when Asia, and Southeast Asia in particular, was becoming synonymous with disaster in the imagination of most Americans, American-based multinational corporations are discovering an alluring frontier for expansion and profit.

If there is disengagement, it is mainly in a sense of detachment from the worsening social tensions and mass poverty that afflict many Asian countries: American development and assistance to the region is less than half of what it was in 1964, on the eve of the major commitment of American forces to Vietnam.

Still a Prediction

However, the widely predicted military disengagement is still only a prediction. Indeed, if 1964, the year of the Tonkin Gulf incident, is taken as a reference point, the American military posture can be described as returning to normal.

Despite the withdrawal of 650,000 troops from Asia during the last five years, American military strength in Southeast Asia is still marginally greater than it was then. In 1964 the United States had 48,000 troops in Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines and Taiwan; now there are none in Vietnam but 55,000 in the other countries—mainly to support an Air Force presence that is easily several times greater than that of a decade ago.

Of the 172,000 American military men left in Asia, including 21,000 in the Seventh Fleet, 93,000 are stationed in South Korea, Japan and Okinawa, a 35 percent reduction from the 1964 level in those areas. Resisting congressional pressures for further cuts, administration spokesmen contend that they would have what is termed a "destabilizing" effect on the region.

Long-Term Role

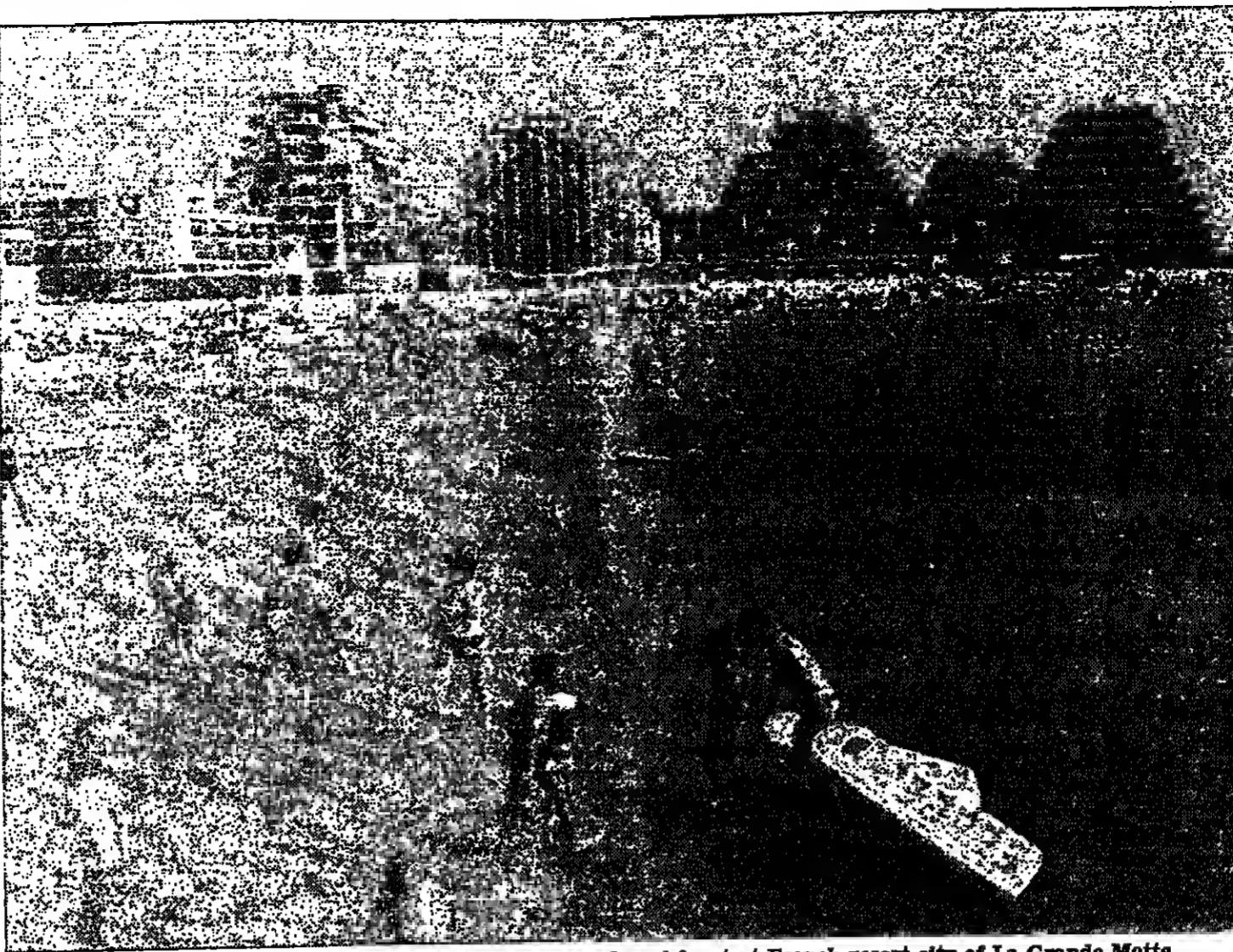
The long-term American role in the region, as explained in the Nixon doctrine, is to counterbalance threats posed by other nuclear powers, the Soviet Union and China. But strategic theorizations still take second place to the continuing preoccupation with Indochina. The comparison with the 1964 force levels shows a marked shift in the center of gravity in the American presence toward Southeast Asia.

In 1964 the American economic stake in Asia, outside Japan, could reasonably have been called negligible. No one would say that now. In 10 years American trade with the region has doubled while equity investments have increased threefold.

At a conservative estimate American corporations have put \$3.5 billion into Asia excluding Japan; the value of their assets—the figures are unavailable—is significantly higher.

U.S. Agrees to Aid

The President affirmed that the United States, in accordance with congressional authorization, will continue to provide assistance to the region.



Pyramid-style buildings tower over Mediterranean beachfront at French resort city of La Grande Motte.

Those Pyramids Along the Languedoc Riviera

By Alan Tillier

LA GRANDE MOTTE, France (UPI).—Europe's pyramids won't be attracting those famous pyramid collectors, President Nixon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, but the season is now open and the crowds are flocking to the Mediterranean to see the highly unusual sight.

Pyramid City rises on the windswept coastal plain next to the Languedoc capital of Montpellier. Its pointed concrete buildings of 10 stories or more form an architectural ensemble unique on the Continent and can be seen from far out at sea or by the motorist driving across the Camargue.

From a middle distance, the semicircular design of many of the windows and balcony walls give the city the appearance of a moonscape, patterned with meteorite craters.

Its only challengers for audacity are the controversial, curved, giant apartment buildings at Baie des Anges, Antibes, the latest French Alpine resort, and the Italian-designed avant-garde holiday blocks on the Black Sea coast in northern Bulgaria.

Shock Value

A senior Vietnamese diplomat commented: "We know what to expect from the North Vietnamese. We don't know what to expect from the Americans. Our only commitment is to stand still, to keep off an offensive that would put you in a bad position."

The hopes of American policy-makers for permanently deferring a decision on a renewed military commitment rest on the massed air power on display in Thailand.

Under present plans that force will be "drawn down" from 35,000 to 27,000 by the end of the year. In an interview, Ambassador William E. Knutson said the plan is for keeping it at that level until the end of the next dry season in Indochina; that is until May, 1975.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has shown a personal interest in maintaining the presence, the ambassador noted.

Next: The American presence as reflected in ideas.

Israel Looks to U.S. to Meet Huge Aid Needs

By Yuval Elizur

JERUSALEM (UPI).—In the next four years, Israel will expect the U.S. government to supply at least half of its staggering requirements of imported capital.

In a series of memorandums submitted to President Nixon and his advisers during their recent visit to Jerusalem, Israeli officials explained that, in order to maintain its strength, Israel would need in each of the next four years about \$1.5 billion in military sales credit, and special security allocations, as well as grants and credits amounting to about \$500 million a year for helping to meet its economic requirements.

The joint statement, published in Jerusalem June 17, shortly before President Nixon and his party left the Israeli capital, did not mention any figures or time span for the ongoing American military and economic assistance, but made it clear that the administration would support their requests made by Israel.

U.S. Agrees to Aid

The President affirmed that the United States, in accordance with congressional authorization, will continue to provide assistance to the region.

and a mix of nationalities. It has no fishermen and no great restaurants, but it has wonderful beaches, good sailing and is somewhat cheaper than its distinguished neighbor strip of coast.

Above all, La Grande Motte is structurally mind-boggling and a complete break with the recent trend in *troupe-à-fond* Provençal fishing villages, be it a duplicate Saint-Tropez like Port Grimaud or a duplicate Port Grimaud like La Grande Motte's neighbor, Le Cap d'Agde.

S New Resorts

La Grande Motte is one of eight new resorts built along the Languedoc-Roussillon coast, a stretch known as "Mosquito Coast" only a decade ago. It was really little more than a chain of swamps.

About \$130 million of state funds have been spent in killing the insects, building roads, dazing yacht harbors and providing water and sewage facilities. Private buyers have poured in \$300 million more.

The whole project is about two-thirds completed, and Paris is hoping that foreign investors will now come in. So far the British have shown greatest interest. Scottish and Newcastle Breweries, who have a distillery at Nice, are going to build a golf course and so provide another reason for travelers not to go on to Spain, Danair, a British airline, is pumping tourists into Montpellier and other local airports as well as the Swedish and West German charter companies.

The plan also calls for it to be a living, year-round city despite its artificial creation.

The city has not yet paid off. Pyramid City virtually dies in the winter. So do Côte d'Azur resorts; most of them, however, are linked to towns or are offshoots of active areas. Juan-les-Pins goes to sleep in the winter but maintains its lifeline with Antibes.

A few months ago, a visitor to Pyramid City thought of it as a huge white elephant. But it has sprung to life now for its short season. It may lack a "soul," as many of its residents complain, but there are now bustling cafes, restaurants and shops. It lacks any Cancale or Saint-Tropez chic, but there is refreshing informality.

Mr. Balladur says: "Architecture should never be just practical, but symbolic and cosmic. The architect is an explorer who sets promises of a gold rush never materialized. Government

private investment, as well as aid to individuals and loans to the government granted annually by West Germany.

U.S. government aid to Israel, which in 1962 reached a record 44 percent of Israel's capital imports, has been on the decline since then and reached negligible amounts in the late 1960s. Since the mid-1960s Israel has been reimbursing the United States in dollars for all aid.

Staggering Costs

The reversal of the trend began to be noticed following the six-day war of June, 1967. The staggering costs of the sophisticated armaments, as well as the quantities that were required, made it impossible for a country with a population of three million to pay for all these needs, even though its constantly expanding industrial base enables Israel to manufacture a considerable part of its exports.

The drastic changes in the prices of basic commodities on the world market resulted in a marked deterioration of Israel's terms of trade. While the prices Israel can obtain for its exports have risen relatively little, it now has to pay many times more for the oil imports and for wheat, soybeans, sugar and nearly all other

INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

The Rothko Trial

A Singular Case Of Art Vs. Money

(The children of Mark Rothko, along with the New York State attorney general, are suing to cancel the contract by which Marlborough Galleries bought 100 of Mr. Rothko's best paintings in May, 1970, for \$1.8 million on the grounds that the price was too low and that the assets of the painter's estate. They also seek removal of the three executors who made the contract. Last week, the 2 1/2-year-old case was recessed for six weeks with the judge urging an out-of-court settlement.)

By John Russell

NEW YORK (UPI).—Toward the end of his life Mark Rothko went broody. He had every reason to do so. He was a sick man. He had private troubles of a tortuous kind. People were infatuated with forms of art that he despised. Day after day he would sit in his studio, where the paintings on the wall had a look of huge shattered presences, and he would study them long and hard, as if some question of fundamental importance had still to be settled between himself and them.

It pleased him momentarily that to some of his younger visitors a first sight of his studio was what a first sight of the temple of Luxor had been to the Victorian traveler: something that took the name of sublimity and put a new face upon it.

Mr. Rothko was an expansive nature and at such moments the milk of human kindness poured like molasses. But there were not too many such moments and in general Mr. Rothko saw the world outside his studio as philistine, materialistic, money-oriented and corrupt. As to the responsibility for this, none were exempt. The friend for whom nothing had been too good today turned tomorrow into the henchman, or at best the accomplice, of those who had ruined art, the dealers, the critics, the museum men, the collectors, the speculators. Mr. Rothko had lived for most of his life in a world where "How good is it?" was the only question that mattered. If people now asked only "How much can I make on it?" he thrust upon us, one and all, a collective responsibility.

He lived a life apart, as best he could. He had money in the bank, he had money in the house (a great deal of it, as a matter of fact), and he had his pictures.

And that there are other dealers, here and elsewhere, whose achievement compares quite well with his.

Yet somehow, after nearly 20 years, the entire Marlborough operation looks more and more like a clanking dinosaur that belongs, in reality, to a bygone age.

It was before 1914, not in the 1970s, that the ethos of imperialism dominated the art trade. It was before 1914 that Durand-Ruel set up an auxiliary headquarters in New York from which to sell French paintings. It was before 1914 that Thos. Agnew and Sons was not content to have 43 Old Bond Street as its sole address but made forays to Berlin, and at one moment to St. Petersburg, in search of new and stable markets. Bigger and better, in those days and biggest was best of all.

But others is an age in which, for better or worse, miniaturization is in the law of life. Doubtless, it can be argued that this is also the age of the supranational corporation. But it remains to be seen whether the existence of such things is to our ultimate advantage or whether they should not be compared to that other novelty of our age, the malevolent superbanker.

Magic Principle

Miniaturization has been the magic principle of modern art dealers ever since D. H. Kahnweiler had the exclusivity of Picasso, Brücke, Leger and Derain before 1914. He rented a small shop in a side street in Paris, where "How good is it?" was the only question that mattered. If people now asked only "How much can I make on it?" he thrust upon us, one and all, a collective responsibility.

The pictures piled up, by the hundred. He wanted his family to live well, after his death, but he also dreamed of a time when artist less fortunate than himself could be hoisted clear of misery, thanks to his exertions, at just that stage in life when misery strikes hardest. They were not to be painters or sculptors only—writers, musicians, theater people would also qualify for help from a foundation he established. It was an inspired notion and it worked: to date, around \$250,000 has been distributed to people who have worked hard all of their lives and ended up with not too much to show for it.

That is the background to what for months has been called "the Rothko trial," involving the details of the Marlborough Galleries with the Rothko estate. It goes without saying that Mark Rothko came out of it very well. A principled man, he did what he could to secure the happiness of others, and then he died, by his own hand, at a moment of his own choosing.

If "the Rothko trial" has become, for some people, "the Frank Lloyd trial," it is for a number of reasons. Mr. Lloyd is not so it would seem—an officer either of the Marlborough Gallery in New York or of its numerous and multinational associates.

Mr. Lloyd would be the first to confirm that this is a matter of legal convenience. Others may appear on the letterhead, but Mr. Lloyd has the power.

The government, which has a planning hold on the region, does not agree but has given permission for artists to be created in La Grande Motte.

But the real problem is how to keep La Grande Motte alive between the various seasons. Mr. Bonnet and his friends think the only solution is research centers and pollution-free, light industry in the region, like "Science City" being built behind Cannes. This would provide a larger permanent population.

The government, which has a planning hold on the region, does not agree but has given permission for artists to be created in La Grande Motte.

Pyramid City is probably going to make it, if it pays attention to the needs of its streets and waterfront. A retired French Army colonel, André Durieux, seems an unlikely champion of the place, but he sold his chateau in Perigord to take a three-room duplex apartment in "Temple du Soleil" pyramid. And Lucienne Bréau, another early buyer, thinks La Grande Motte should "relax and not take itself seriously."

Mr. Balladur offered this comment: "This used to be one of the poorest regions of France. Now it is an architectural landscape."

A movie in such matters might make two basic infernal errors: first, that there are no other art dealers of any consequence and, second, that Mr. Lloyd is the only member of the trade who is in it for the money. So it should be said at once that the New York art trade was in pretty good shape before Mr. Lloyd opened up.

And then, time will tell, in this case, time will tell,

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Eurobonds

Increase in Short-Term Rates Kills Hopes of Bond Mart Revival

By Carl Gewirtz

AIRIS, June 23 (UPI).—The international capital market began annual summer vacation last week—a month early—and signs at the shutdown this year will at least twice as long as usual. The falling flow was the newest rise in short-term U.S. interest rates, pushing up U.S. short-term bonds. These rates had been declining, swaying bankers' and bond dealers' hope that the perverse relationship of the rate structure would open at a discount from the issue price.

But these expectations have been dashed—many believe at least to the end of August—as short-term bond rates, despite record high plateau, remain significantly below the rates available on short-term instruments and fail to attract investors.

Although the cost of short-term money is supposed to be lower than long-term borrowing, the worldwide battle to tame inflation by making cash has upset the traditional relationship and, given the lack of success to date stemming price rises, there is reason to hope for an early end to the credit squeeze.

Interest rates on the bond market dropped by up to 100 basis points in anticipation of the renewed upward in the one-year lending rate of U.S. commercial banks announced early day.

Sixty Lighting, whose seven-year notes bearing a coupon of 4% were priced 10 days ago at 96 1/2, was quoted last week at 96 1/2. It was quoted last week at 96 1/4 with a coupon of 3 1/2 percent. Trading had not yet begun, but preliminary indications were that the 20-year bonds would open at a discount from the issue price.

Demanded for this issue was described as "moderate," despite its novel feature of giving subscribers the option of redeeming their bonds at par after the seventh year. The option dovetails with the current demand of investors for only short and medium-term instruments.

In line with this current fashion, the Republic of Austria is floating a five-year loan of 75 million deutsche marks through a private placement—the third, and largest, such operation in the last few weeks—carrying a coupon of 8 1/2 percent and an issue price of par.

However, bankers see no early reopening of the public market for DM Eurobonds.

Euroguilder Demise

The Euroguilder market, which had been functioning at a modest rate after a long hiatus, is now also out of business. Amsterdam-Rotterdam Banks sold 100 million guilders of eight-year notes last week with a coupon of 10 1/2 percent, leaving owners of the most recent guilder issues looking silly by holding paper with coupons of 8 3/4 percent. Changes of that magnitude in the course

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1973
Commodity index	225.6	218.9	171.6
*Currency in circ.	\$73,823,000	\$73,846,000	\$87,760,000
Total loans	\$22,216,000	\$124,494,000	\$107,081,000
Net prof. (tons)	2,806,706	2,962,000	2,901,000
Auto. prod. (cars)	1,127,127	1,127,127	2,200,000
Daily oil produc.	9,987,000	9,538,000	9,365,000
Fright car loadings	551,653	540,116	563,411
Flight Prc. kn-br.	\$7,182,000	\$6,481,000	\$7,724,000
Bus. failures	230	166	211

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	April	Prior Month	1973
Employed	85,775,000	85,825,000	83,894,000
Unemployed	4,830,000	4,830,000	4,816,000
Initial Produc.	194,7	192,2	124,1
*Personal Income	\$1,108,400,000	\$1,161,400,000	\$1,011,600,000
Money supply	\$787,100,000	\$724,900,000	\$529,400,000
Commodity index	144.0	143.1	130.7
Customs contrats	178	181	177
Mfrs' inventories	\$126,436,000	\$126,500,000	\$110,577,000
Exports	\$89,221,000	\$77,678,000	\$51,281,000
*Imports	45,141,000	47,545,000	47,545,000

Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index for 1967=100—the consumers price index for 1967=100—an average of 100 compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by the Federal Reserve Board. Business failures are compiled by L.D. Bradstreet Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R-Revised.

of one week serve to confirm the attitude of investors that the safest haven in a period of such uncertainty is in the one-month-to-twelve-month deposits on the Eurocurrency market, where at least the exposure to sudden shifts is for a relatively short period.

In fact, that market has increased by record proportions this year as cash normally available for investment in stocks and bonds was invested short term. And this move, in turn, fed the

banks operating in the market the cash with which to go on a merry chase for customers. These were not hard to find as the bank loans were for larger sums than could be had at this time from the bond market. And while the interest rates are high they are also recalculated every six months, allowing the borrowers to hope that the average cost would be less than those of a fixed-rate, 15-year bond.

But the credit squeeze is also

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 6)

The World Economic Scene

Oil Crisis Cools Off, But Danger Persists

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, June 23 (NYT).

—Some constructive developments in the international oil and energy situation during the three months since the end of the Arab embargo have encouraged some economic analysts.

The real improvement, however, has been relatively minor and promises to be no more than a short-term palliative both for the United States and the other nations that are so heavily dependent on Middle Eastern oil.

The supply situation is better because of increased production and reduced consumption. And the cost of oil, which shot from 90 cents a barrel in 1970 to \$3 in October and then to \$7 at the end of 1973, has since stabilized at 16 million barrels a day.

For the four weeks ended June 7, total demand was still around that level, but in that last week, the figure jumped to 16.7 million barrels a day, up about 10 percent in that period from the previous one and about 3 percent above the same week of 1973.

Meanwhile, crude oil imports

have been rising and inventories of all refined products have been ample. But inventories may become more depleted in the weeks and months ahead if consumption continues to grow.

Austerity Urged

The job ahead for all nations in the energy area was cogently outlined by a respected international oil economist, Walter Levy, in the July issue of Foreign Affairs. He stressed the importance of austerity in consumption and suggested reducing the growth of consumption to a 3.3 percent annual rate from the 5.6 percent level that prevailed during the 1968-72 period and a "wide-ranging coordinated program among all importing countries" to achieve "some downward adjustment of foreign crude oil prices to all consumers."

In a concise summary of his analysis, Mr. Levy commented:

"Four elements are essential to move to a reasonable adjustment: far-reaching cooperation among the oil-importing nations; an understanding by the importing nations of the interests and aspirations of the producing countries; a clear-cut (and painful) program of energy austerity by the oil-importing countries; and a recognition by the producing countries that even in an austerity situation any attempt to hold prices high must result in world-wide dangers to which they could not be immune."

"Only with far-reaching consumer cooperation can it be expected that the producing countries will come to this necessary conclusion. At the same time, co-operation without austerity will not do the job. Both are needed and a large new dose of political will, not yet in sight, will be required to achieve them."

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, June 23 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange last week continued in the doldrums. Trading was slow as investor concern over high interest rates weakened the market.

Stocks finished lower Monday and continued to decline all week. At the final bell on Friday, the Dow-Jones industrial average was down 27.79 points for the week at 815.39.

During the first three trading sessions this week prices weakened on investors' anticipation that interest rates would shortly rise. Their expectations turned into reality Thursday and Friday when several banks raised their prime rate from 11 1/4 percent to 11 1/2 percent.

Many observers believe the prime rate may go even higher than the prevailing 11 1/2 percent—perhaps as soon as Monday when the First National Bank of Chicago announces its new rate.

Another negative factor last week was the Federal Reserve Board's weekly report, that said that loan demand at 12 major New York banks rose \$18 million in the week ended Wednesday. Increased loan demand usually indicates that interest rates will remain high.

Another depressant was the government report Friday that the consumer price index had climbed sharply in May after a comparatively moderate rise in April.

NEW YORK (AP)— Weekly over-the-counter sales show the high-low Net High Low Last Chge for the week with the change from the previous week's last 10-day period. All quotations are in dollars. Intermediary securities dealers are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which they sell or buy. They do not include retail markups or discounts on commission.

Net supplied by NASD.

Sales in \$ Net High Low Last Chge

NETM-Corp. 22 304 304 294- 1/2

APS Inc. 108 321 316 314- 1/2

Intermediary Securities Dealers 100 314 314 314- 1/2

AbitibiBowes Inc. 114 315 314 314- 1/2

Accelerate Inc. 125 314 314 314- 1/2

Acushnet Co. 125 314 314 314- 1/2

Admiral Corp. 125 314 314 314- 1/2

Advoquidekron Aen 38 404 404 404- 1/2

Advance Rents 180 294 294 294- 1/2

Advanced Micro Dev. 124 314 314 314- 1/2

Advanced Micro Elec. 124 314 314 314- 1/2

Advanced Micro Syst. 124 314 314 314- 1/

In World Cup Soccer

East Germany Upsets West Germany's Pride

HAMBURG, June 23 (Reuters).—West Germany, its pride dented by last night's upset defeat by East Germany in the first-ever men's soccer summit, has lost a bit but it might yet win the World Cup war.

The East Germans, newcomers to the World Cup final, enjoyed their greatest soccer triumph when they topped the World Cup favorites, 1-0, in a 77th-minute goal by Jürgen Sparwasser to win Group One against expectations—including their

west Germany, with 4 points, tied 1 point behind them.

But while the East Germans were flying off to Düsseldorf to fulfill their dreams of reaching the eight, the West Germans could perhaps breathe more easily knowing the worst could be behind them. At least, y, too, have qualified for the round.

The West Germans have still to capture the sparkle that has been the kings of Europe, but

there was a zest in their performance last night that has been sadly lacking in their opening matches against unrated Chile and Australia.

Particularly gratifying for West Germany manager Helmut Schön was the confident, authoritative performance of Franz Beckenbauer, the outstanding player in last night's match, who won back the hearts of West Germany's fiercely critical fans after they

had forced him just four days before.

Schön's biggest headache is his out-of-touch attack which has lacked any thrust from the wings and last night proved incapable of breaching the "missed ranks" of the East German defense.

"Our forwards lost us the match by wasting chances,"

Schön said afterwards. "However,

I thought the team played well,

but not for the full 90 minutes.

The players are very disappointed because this was our best performance yet in this World Cup and they hope to learn from their mistakes."

West Germany's troubles are

not unprecedented. England made

a very indifferent start to the tournament when it was lost in 1966, but went on to win the trophy all the same.

However, this year's favorites

have still got a long way to go,

and their lack of cohesion was not remedied by the introduction of midfield enigma Guenter Netzer for the last 20 minutes of the match against East Germany.

Despite the upset in Group One which now means that West Germany faces Yugoslavia in Düsseldorf on Wednesday while East Germany takes on defending champions Brazil in Hannover, the two German teams have not altered their plans.

The West Germans leave Málaga tomorrow for their second final-round home, Kaiseran, near Dortmund, while the East Germans were tonight setting up home in Ratingen, near Düsseldorf.

The East Germans, who wanted to win the prestige encounter with their western neighbors more than any other, were somewhat flattered to emerge with more than a partial share of the spoils.

But they proved yesterday that hard running and tenacity are not their only virtues as they took their unheated international run to 16 matches, 14 of which have been victories.

Yet, even now manager Georg Buschner is determined not to inflate his side's reputation. "We are the weakest of the last eight teams, we are still outsiders, though we improve from game to game and can now say we belong to the world's top eight," he said.

Clearly, there are tactical reasons for much of the pessimistic talk which went on in the East German camp before yesterday's final Group One series when there was a distinct possibility of World Cup elimination.

But once Hector Yzalde and René Housman had put Argentina ahead, scoring in the 15th and 18th minutes, the thoughts of the fans—and probably of the players too—switched to Stuttgart, 150 miles away where Italy was meeting Poland in the other final Group Four match.

Italy needed only a draw to qualify but two goals by Poland in five minutes burst its hopes in the first half. Andrej Szarnecki headed in the first in the 19th minute to make him the tournament's top scorer with five goals, and captain Kazimierz Deyna added the second in the 44th minute.

But once Buschner says, West Germany, which made most of the running yesterday, is still favorite and there is still much to put right in the East German team.

Sparwasser and Martin Hoffmann, the twin striking force of European Cup Winners Cup victors Malmö, had been in pleasing form, but ace marksman Joachim Streich has been so out of touch that he was benched to the sidelines yesterday, and midfield maestro Hans-Jürgen Kreische is still unusually inept.

In the other Group One game yesterday, Austria and Chile played to a 0-0 tie in Berlin as their World Cup play came to an end.



Courtesy Press International

EMOTIONAL UPS AND DOWNS—Yugoslavia's Enver Hadzibabic, in top photo, complains to referee Archundia of Mexico, saying that he was fouled. Scotland's Willie Morgan looks on while, in bottom photo, Brazilian players show their joy after they beat Zaire, 3-0, to gain second round.

taly Eliminated by Perfect Polish Team

FANKURT, June 23 (UPI).—Italy, twice world champions runners-up in 1970, was eliminated from the World Cup tournament today. Its

aging team losing to Poland, 2-1. Poland had already qualified before today's match, which was in front of a capacity crowd of 70,700 in Neckar Stadium here but the victory gave it the only

perfect record in the tournament so far. It has won its three matches.

Meanwhile in Munich, an effective but less than impressive Argentine squad won a place in

the last eight of the World Cup with a 4-1 victory over Haiti at the Olympic Stadium.

Urged on by the constant throb of a huge drum beaten by Argentine fans on the terraces, the South Americans proceeded methodically to win with two goals in each half.

But once Hector Yzalde and René Housman had put Argentina ahead, scoring in the 15th and 18th minutes, the thoughts of the fans—and probably of the players too—switched to Stuttgart, 150 miles away where Italy was meeting Poland in the other final Group Four match.

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The Italians replied with a goal by Pablo Capello in the 86th minute but they looked a beaten team long before, unable to concede an average of four years a man to the youthful Poles whose fast, attacking style has made them one of the most attractive sides in the tournament.

The Italians and Argentines both finished with 3 points. 3 less than Poland, but the South Americans had two more goals than the opposition. Italy only one more.

In the other Group One game yesterday, Austria and Chile played to a 0-0 tie in Berlin as their World Cup play came to an end.

World Cup Standings

FINAL STANDINGS OF FIRST ROUND GROUP ONE

G W L T Pts F A

West Germany 6 4 2 0 12 4 1

East Germany 6 2 2 2 8 2 1

Chile 6 2 1 3 7 2 1

Australia 6 1 2 3 5 1 0

Yugoslavia 6 0 3 3 4 1 0

Bulgaria 6 0 1 5 3 1 0

Poland 6 0 1 5 3 1 0

Argentina 6 0 1 5 3 1 0

Italy 6 0 1 5 3 1 0

Haiti 6 0 1 5 3 1 0

Zaire 6 0 1 5 3 1 0

Uruguay 6 0 1 5 3 1 0

Croatia 6 0 1 5 3 1 0

Spain 6 0 1 5 3 1 0

Portugal 6 0 1 5 3 1 0

Switzerland 6 0 1 5 3 1 0

Belgium 6 0 1 5 3 1 0

Denmark 6 0 1 5 3 1 0

Costa Rica 6 0 1 5 3 1 0

Colombia 6 0 1 5 3 1 0

Peru 6 0 1 5 3 1 0

Uruguay 6 0 1 5 3 1 0

Paraguay 6 0 1 5 3 1 0

Chile 6 0 1 5 3 1 0

Argentina 6 0 1 5 3 1 0

Uruguay 6 0 1 5 3 1 0

Colombia 6 0 1 5 3 1 0

Peru 6 0 1 5 3 1 0

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